vising their ideas. It is impossible to arrive at the average amount of gold there is in a ton of this maryellous body of ore. In the Princeton mine, in Mariposa county, for instance, \$4,000,000 worth of gold was found down to a 500-foot level. The Benson, less than three miles away and apparently in the same vein, yielded less than \$300,000 down to an \$60-foot level. The Idaho nine, in Nevada county, has produced \$18,000,000 in gold. It is now working in a vein 4,600 feet down, and there are apparently years of work there yet. The Keystone, in Amazon work the yet of the foot menth of August, 1872, the value of the stock in a Yube county mine fell about \$13,000,000, only to recover about \$4,000,000 during the following five days. Shares in the great Consolidated Virginia and California mine in the Comment to the control of the frame of the framework for the first part of the framework for the first part of the framework for the first part of the framework for the framework for the framework for the first part of the framework for the first part of the first part of

HUNTING THEMOTHER LODE

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Consideration Visits of Coale or the Wither Leads of American Security (Co. 1997). The Coale of the Wither Leads of American Security (Co. 1997). The Coale of the Wither Leads of American Security (Co. 1997). The Coale of the Wither Leads of American Security (Co. 1997). The Coale of the Wither Leads of American Security (Co. 1997). The Coale of the Wither Leads of American Security (Co. 1997). The Coale of the Wither Leads of the Wither Leads

vein had been reached again. Work was concentrated there, and in a fortnight the assays showed that a richer body of ore than had been known there before had been reached. The Brooklyn made \$5,000 a month for saveral years and sold for \$250,000 in 1882. The vein was lost a few years later and never could be found again. The mine was abandoned in 1847.

Miners and metallurgists are divided in their opinion concerning the golden veins that have been plerced at Randsburg and Garlock. The majority of them say that the veins are independent of the great mother lode of California. But, anyhow, the finding of this body of ore illustrates how mother lodes may be traced from placers. F. M. Mooers, once a newspaper man in New York, and C. A. Burcham were at work in the little placers at Goler, on the edge of the Mojave Desert. They believed from the looks of the smooth gold they washed out that the mother ledges could not be far away. The idea had, of course, been thought of by many miners before, but the region seemed so devoid of mineral resources and the climate was so intolerable that all the prospectors had abandoned the search after a few weeks. Mooers and Burlcham kept at the search for months. They went over hundreds of square miles, chipping protruding rocks here and scrutininging outeroppings there. They were foraging one morning for greaserous in the dead and barren nils near where the north lines of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties meet, where one would never imagine a grain of gold could be found, and the sunbaked hills and yellow desert sands, when Mooers saw rock that locked favorable. He dug away an accumulation of sarth and sand, whecked off a chunk of the rocks in the locality. They were not bothered by watchful prospectors. There wasn't a human being within twenty miles of that diagreeable region. That was in June, 1890.

The secret assays showed that these were the mother lodges from which the Goler inheers had probably been fed. The towns of Wandsburg and Garlock, with \$0,000 population, have

be that all the prospectors had abandomed the search after a few week. Mooers and Burdsey went over hundreds of square miles, chipping on the provided of the provided of

YALE SOCIETIES HIT HARD.

THE SECONORCOPE' UNUSUALLY BAY. AGRIBIS YEAR.

Pamily Influence and Brawn, Not Brains and Scholarship, the Passport to Society Hon-ors - Offensive Personalities Abent the Men Who Are to Got those Honors. New Haven, Conn., May 28.-The Yale campus is excited over the appearance of the "Horoscope," formerly an annual publication devoted to the discussion of the senior societies and the candidates they were likely to select. For several years the Horoscope" failed to appear, and it was generally believed that it had ceased to become an annual feature of college life. It was always published anonymously, and was supposed to be the work of some "sorehead" of the senior class—that is, some ambitious candidate who had failed of an election to one of the senior organizations. Its publication was resumed last year, but it was a rather feeble saue and attracted little attention. The present issue, however, which fills twenty closely printed pages, is believed to be the most savage in the history of the publication. It not only critcises individually the "sure" and the "doubtful" men, but contains a wholesale and carefully elaborated attack upon the society system at Yale. It is having a tramendous sale, and at 25 cents a copy the profits of the publisher will be large. The publication begins with a denun-

ciation of the senior societies.
"The great strength in Yale life is the ballef both in the college and the outside world in its strong democratic spirit. This democracy, which in a certain sense is known as the 'Yale spirit,' has been talked of, boasted of, and made the great difference in our comparison with our sister colleges, until, if there really did exist such a 'spirit,' it would haunt certain unobserving and garrulous enthusiasts until they made confession that democracy existed, but existed only provisionally, and not in the sense they would have other people believe. The natural inference is, then, that the society system is as strong and healthy and as democratic as a society system could be, especially one that exists in such a democratic atmosphere. But this inference is belied by the facts them-

solves. " " " "It is in the first two years of society life, conhomore and junior years, where the greatest harm is done. The members of these societies, especially sophomore societies, try to justify their existence by the policy of 'might makes right.' To do this they cut off open discussion of their existence, of their methods, and throw a halo of mystery about themselves. They control college politics at every point, then cry out that such a thing does not exist. They profess to give social honors to a man for what he has done, giving, if possible, offices to the unpopu-lar and gilded dullard in order that they may have an excuse to offer to the student body for his final election to a senior society; then, in the very face of such evidence, refuse to grant even such an insignificant and value less honor as a third election to a junior society to a man who has done more than any other man in his class for the college. This is one case of several in '99, and it makes the knowing smile when they read the following words from the pen of a man who understood thoroughly the rea state of affairs:

"'When it is debating, the thickest-headed athlete presses eagerly forward to carry the winer from the stage. Nobody does anything for himself here; we are all interested and ready with cheers for the stout-hearted, whatever his line of work. It is this that is the strength of our Yale life-that we are so closely bound to gether-the athlete, the society man, and the

"What an impression such a sentence would give to one who did not know the facts in the case. Yes, the thick-headed athlete, who is frequently, and often too frequently, the combination of athlete and society man, presses forward to carry off the victorious debater; there are long cheers, a bonfire, and all is over. The same is true of a victorious Ten Eyk speaker. The crowd of society men stand outside the treas ury building awaiting the decision, shout lustily the winner's name, and, if they happen to know him, shake his hand and pass on, perhaps chagrined that not a man from a recognized junior society happened to be in the contest.

"The society man defends himself and his society's action by saving that his society is a so cial organization and that So-and-so is not the kind of a man they want. He spends too much time in reading, or grinding, and he doesn't jolly up enough. The honors he has won as a scholar, a debater, or a writer, ought to satisfy whose only social qualification is his ability to vaste time and to laugh involuntarily at the jokes of the witty members of his crowd, he will say that this man was second, or third, substitute on his class football team, or class crew, and he ought to have it for that reason. When an organization argues like this through the medium of its prominent men, what use is it to argue for the scholar and the man who has really done something for the university and his class ? No doubt, theoretically, the man who realizes that college is four years of work and development, and who strives to make the most of his opportunities while here, should be content with what comes from his own effort. In a way he is content, but he is a social being and, aside from the honors he has won by his industry and intellect, he feels that it is injust to deprive him of the opportunity of

run in 90, and when it is easied that such things happen in one class one may well be assured that they have happened in almost overy class. There were acrious mistakes made in the first electices. All three societies got men who should not have gone on at all. D. K. E. was the worst aufferer, as anh has been for several rears past. Psi U. got the best crowd. In the second election Psi U. again came out ahead, while in both A. D. Phi and D. K. E. there were flagrant cases of unworthiness. One aspecially in A. D. Phi was a direct case of political trade, and two men in D. K. E. hasped lower the moral tone of the institution considerably. In the third elections again a man of an ovorth or social stamp crept into each of the two latter societies, while men who at least had the qualification will men who at least had the qualification of the sophomore societies, the root of all the evil:

"The "Hereare ottally ignored:

"The best plan would be to destroy virtually their power by increasing their number until they contain altogether about 135 men. This would open up the competition, bring out what there is in men in the first two years, and enable the rewards which are in the hands of the sindent body to be distributed in a more democratic manner. The number of men taken into the junior societies should be altogether about ninety, and the senior societies remain the same as now. Such a system if rightly managed would be well-nigh perfect. The sifting process would be natural, each turn of the slave cutting off the unworthy who can, and in many cases do, creep through their junior societies on nothing but membership in a sophomore society into a senior society. One up the competition for society hours and the singent senior of the southern of the waste and the surface of the spirit.

The writer then proceeds to criticise individually the men who are looked upon as morally sure of an election. Many of these criticisms aroup leasantly personal. Of acandidate for the spirit in the class, and has the reputation of being

The "Horoscope's." selection of men is as follows:

BONES—M. Adams, Brown, Brooke, Rowles, Callahan, Day, Davis, Griswold, Moffit, Magee, Preston, Vanderbuilt, Welles, Whitehouse, KEYS—J. Adams, Brayton, H. Connor, B. Connor, Davis, Dodge, Farnam, Field, Forest, Hawley, Mason, Wallace, Wear.

WOLF'S HEAD—Ames, Chappell, Cheney, Evans, Goodyear, Hinkle, Kernan, Kountz, Lawrence, Loomis, Morwin, Reid, Wellman, Bweet.

A UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT. liven by Three Negroes Who Perform in an All-Night Restaurant.

If there were any taste just now for "slum ming" in search of any native article, there is an all-night restaurant uptown which would at tract some of those persons who are just now travelling downtown in green cars, hurrying in hansoms, or reaching the ghetto in any manner that will get them downtown before somebody else gets their seats. This restaurant, to be sure, does not offer a magnaten kapelle, and tomato catsup replaces paprika. In place of the musical Hein one finds merely a negro, or, rather, three negroes, It is to the negro ballad that these singers devote their talents, and remarkably natural and sympathetic interpreters they are of their own music. This does not necessarily follow because they are negroes. Many of them fail lamentably when it comes to indicating the character istics of their race, much less voicing the spirit of their songs. Anybody who has seen real negroes on the stage knows how much superior their white imitators are. "Billy" Birch, the old minstrel who died a year or more ago, used o say that this was due to the fact that the negro in singing or dancing in the presence of others was always imitative, and ouce on the stage forgot himself entirely and imitated the white men. He used to tell a story to illustrate this about a negro boy he had brought from the South who was a phenomenally clever mimic of the peculiarities of his race, and could him. They never make a practice of taking a dance or sing remarkably well. For the amuse-man because he has done anything. Then in the ment of his friends the boy was irresistible. dance or sing remarkably well. For the amusesame breath, almost in reply to your question But Birch said that once on the stage he was a about a man whom you know personally to be a commonplace imitation of the usual minstrel erformers. Whatever the value of this theory may b

many negro performers have shown how little they appreciate their own peculiarities and how incapable they are of expressing them. But two of these negro singers belong to the class that are wholly different to these. One of them merely twangs a guitar, and adds a mellow bass

merely twangs a guitar, and adds a mellow base to the choruses. The two others sing. One is a moderately high tenor touched slightly with the unique quality of the negro voice, and the other is a full, resonant baritone that would have been recognized among a thousand as the voice of a negro.

There are never many persons in the restaurant at a time, and the music is usually provided for the benefit of a half dozen or loss. The songs are familiar negro melodies that would be readily recognized by persons who attend the music halfs. But there are others not so generally known. The tone, the accent to the negro songs is given by the baritone, who usually bears the brunt of all the solos until the sentimental English ballads are reached. Then the tenor steps into the foreground. One of the songs in which the trio revels just new is "I Don't Like No Cheap Man." The humor of that song is genuinely of the race. Anybory who listens to the plaint of the wench who don't like no cheap man, because she was taken to the theatre by her escort and then asked to provide the money for the tickets, can see the picture and hear the sulky tones of the complaint as this singer gives them before his two associates join in the chorus, and a fresh, vibrant, rich chorus it is, the three voices blending with exceptionally agreeable effect. There are other specialties of the trio, and one of these was made known here last winter by the original Walker and Williams team. This is concerned with the wonderful parade of "The Black Four Hundred" and it requires the assistance of a slik hat and a cane to give this episode full effect. These are usually forthcoming in spite of the limited number in the place, for it is only after a promising exhibition of his telest finat the offer of this song is made. Persons who have heard the song are willing to lend their hats in order to hear it again, and those who haven't are anxious for the experience. It is with these "properties" that the theatrical instincts of the chest, and the proud lifting of t

lifting of the feet that has come to be the conventional movement to express nears pride, the singer, his stick, and his slik hat epitomize a nearo parade as well as a cinematograph could reproduce it.

Hut the real "battle horse" of this singer, as it would be called if he were a grand opera baritone, is a song rarely if ever heard anywhere else. Its title is not apropos, and the same phrase, "I hope these few lines find you well," sounds just as little suited to the rest of the chorus when that is sung, for the words are presumably addressed to a person and are not written as that opening phrase might lead one to believe. But they are justified by the opportunities for expression which they afford the singer. The phrase is addressed first to a crowd of wenches by a race-track nearo, who boasts of his money, his freedom in spending it, and his all-round sportliness. "I hope these few lines find you well," is the way in which he commences his patronizing address to the young women who are eyeing him respectfully from a distance. In the second verse of the song it is they who hurl that greeting back at him with a contempt and narcasm which the singer well expresses in his tones. The sport has been to the races and has lost all the gains of which he was so proud. Looking ever the fence the negro girls sing at him piantssimo con expressione." I hope these few lines find you well," and follow up this greeting with the customary paraphrase of the boasts made in the first verse. There is not a shade of the meaning possible to these lines that the singer does not bring out. If he were a Frenchman he would be called a Discur, and these illustrations are not given with any loss of the pleasure that comes from hearing an agreeable baritons voice.

The insuhaustible trio picks away at the banjo and the guitar and sings until the early morning hours with a vigor and enthusiasm which show no diminution under the strain of continued repetitions. Their reward comes when the hat is passed around to the tables. There is very li

DRINKER'S BEECH RICHES.

MODEST ADVERTISEMENT THAT

ogs of the Belaware, Lackawauss and Western Railread-Henry W. Drink-or's Efforts to Carry Through His Enterprise - William Henry's Persistence. SCRANTON, Pa., May 27 .- An old resident of this city has among his papers a torn half page of a newspaper published in Philadelphia in 1815, which contains the following advertise-

CETTLERS WANTED-To take up Land in the region of the Upper Lahigh River, on Long Credit, at \$5 an acre. Pay for same taken in Timber, Seechnuts, Work, Shingles, Maple Sugar, Fish, Game, r any other Product, natural or cultivated, of the HENRY W. DRINKER. Forest or Soil. "I could name offhand," said the owner of this

old newspaper relic, "more than a score of persons who are worth from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,-000 and owe their wealth and standing to-day to that advertisement. Indirectly this city of cranton owes its existence to it. That adverisement led to the building of the Delaware, ackawanna and Western Railroad. There is fascinating story connected with it and I would be willing to wager all I'm worth that there isn't one of the beneficiaries of that antent ad, who knows it or has ever heard it. "The development of this great coal and iron

region came of a chain of interesting and really romantic circumstances, and the first link in the chain was forged more than a century ago when Henry Drinker, a wealthy Philadelphian, became interested with Dr. Benjamin Rush, leorge Clymer, Robert Morris, Samuel Meredith and other eminent men of that time in the purchase of Pennsylvania wild lands. The ortheastern part of Pennsylvania was then a derness, and in 1789-91 Henry Drinker purchased from the State 25,000 acres in what are now Lackawanna, Pike, Wayne and Susquehanna counties. A great portion of this land was on the headwaters of the Lebigh River, in the present Lackawanna county. It was called Drinker's Beech, because of the great forests of beech that covered the tract. Drinker cut roads, at great expense, through these forests and spent large sums in efforts to make the upper Lehigh River navigable so that his lands might be made available to settlers, but the locallty was too unpromising to attract them.
"In 1815 Henry W. Drinker, a son of this

ploneer landowner, made a settlement in the beech wilderness. With this as an incentive he renewed the efforts his father had abandoned to induce settlers to locate there, and It was he who inserted this advertisement in the Philadelphia papers offering to exchange land on long credit for beechnuts, maple sugar, fish, game, work, timber, shingles and the like. In short time, these inducements proving efficacious, many settlements were formed along the upper Lehigh, and the settlers were the ancestors of most of the coal and iron barons of the Lackawanna Velley to-day-many a colossal fortune of the present time having been founded on a few hundred weight of maple sugar, certain carcasses of deer or one or two thousand shingles, split in the woods by the grandfathers of the now millionaires,

"To open these isolated settlements to the outside world and make the region accessible, Drinker built in 1819 the first turnpike road that ever entered the Lackawanna Valley. This he had chartered as the Philadelphia and Great Bend Turnpike. It was sixty miles long, and extended from the Delaware River near the Water Gap to Drinker's Beech. It is known to this day as the old Drinker road, and is a landmark in fixing boundaries in that part of Pennsyivania. In 1819, also, Drinker became aware of the existence of anthracite coal in the vailey, and although it was then useless, all efforts to introduce it having failed up to that time, he believed in its actual importance, and foresaw the advantages of better communication between the Delaware and Susquehanna valleys. Strange as it may seem now, his idea was that this communication could be made by a railroad. There was not a railroad in existence in the world at that time, except the crude mine tramways in England. Drinker blazed with an axe a route from the mouth of the Lackawanna River, where the borough of Pittston now is, through the unbroken wilderness, across the Pocono Mountains to the Water Gap, a distance of sixty miles, and satisfied himself that such a scheme as he had in mind was feasible. This was in 1824, and in 1826 Drinker obtained a charter from the State of Pennsylvania for a ompany that he called the Delaware and Susquehanna Canal and Rallroad Company—the first charter for a railroad company ever issued. His idea was the building of a railroad with nclined planes, horse power to be used between the planes, and water power to raise the ies. He interested a number of promi nent Philadelphians in the plan, and in 1831 a survey of the route was made.

"Anthracite coal had by that time asso its value. The Lehigh Navigation Company on the south, had come into existence, and opened up a profitable market for coal in Philadelphia. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company had brought the riches of the upper Lacks wanna Valley to light, conquered the projudices of New York against the new fuel, and was advancing to wealth and power. Coal was selling at \$9 a ton at the tidewater markets, and coal lands in this undeveloped lower Lackawanna Valley could be purchased for \$10 an acre. The time seemed ripe for the building of Drinker's railroad, James Seymour, the engineer who made the survey of the route, reported that a railroad could be built from the Delaware Water Gap to the Lackawanna Valley for \$625,000 on which 240,000 tons of coal a

year could be carried.

"That report seems somewhat ridiculous now, but the engineer made it all the same. The oad was to be operated by inclined planes and horse power, as the locomotive was as yet an uncertain factor in the railroad transportation problem. At the time Drinker obtained his charter Samuel Meredith made a survey from

uncertain factor in the railroad transportation problem. At the time Drinker obtained his charter Samuel Meredith made a survey from the Lackawanna Valley at Freat Bend for a route for a railroad forty-sev in miles up the Susquehanna to the New York State line. A charter for a railroad over this route was obtained. The design of this was to form a junction with a proposed railroad between the Delaware and the Lackawanna, and thus make a through route to the rich and growing New York Southern Tier.

"Drinker's company was organized in 1832. Drinker was its first President. But he could not raise capital to go on with the work, and it was not until 1833, when he obtained a perpetual charter for a gravity railroad from Pittsion to the New York State line, in conjunction with his original charter, that New York capitalists became interested in the Scheme. The building of the New York and Erie Railroad, now the Erie Railroad, was by this time being agitated, as the tide of emigration and trade was to the Southern Tier and the lake country. The route thither proposed by Henry Drinker was eighty miles shorter than the proposed erie route and passed through the coal region. Before work was begun on the Drinker road the hard times of 1852-36 came on. Some of the leading mon interested in the enterprise were ruined. Sir Charles was present, the agreed to raise 1800,000 in England to asid the building of the railroad on condition that the company would raise enough money to make a decent beginning and determined man named William Henry. By his efforts he induced the Morris Canal Company of New Yerses to sure a husting and determined man named william Henry. By his efforts he induced the Morris Canal Company of New Yerses to be a street to take \$100,000 of the stock of the railroad company, but pending the neagotiating of this stock word was received from Sir Charles Murray that, owning to the business depression in England, he was unable to raise the money he had expected to get, and the work received what seemed to be it

new too and the head. And the wast to set possession of the too makes and use them as a new them as the manner of the too and the too and the procession of the too and the too and project, making Slocum Hollow the objective point of the road between the Delaware and the Lackawama. This met with strong objection from Brinker Beech uppermost in his mind, and not Slocum Hollow.

"But Henry was not to be put down. He at last won a New York capitalist named Armitron strong over to his views on the new prospects of the rated Albright or purchase the Slocum Hollow property. In 1840 William Henry purchased 500 acres of the tract, including the from Miller Projects of the tract, including the from Miller Projects of the tract, including the from Miller of the gave a thirty days' draft on the capitalist Armstrong by agreement with him. But heart reached New York for acceptance Armstrong had died auddenly. His administrator refused to accept the draft, and William Henry's contract for the land was worthless. He induced the owner of Plancky of the Branch of the Armstrong of the Induced the owner of the Induced th

MATRIMONY AND ALIMONY. The Actor and His Troubles and Advertise-

ment from These Sources. The close association in the mind of the actor between matrimony and alimony has been shown during the past week with unusual distinetness, principally from the fact that incidents which under ordinary circumstances would have been stretched overseveral months have all been confined to the space of a few days. The sojourn of Thomas Seabrooke in Ludlow Street Jail, whence he sallied forth every night to the theatre in which he was acting, has shown that, for at least a limited period, matrimony as well as alimony may be umph of alimony in his case was certain, however, and had some influence in blighting tomporarily his professional prospects. But even that was mitigated by the advantage which

came earlier in the episode. The advertising that resulted from his arrest added something to the small amount of money that found its way to the box office, and Mr. Sca-brooke was indebted for one of his most effective speeches to the situation in which he found himself placed. Nothing in the operetta was laughed at as much as one speech that he gracefully continued to twist into a reference to his position.

"Well, I should swear," he said formerly at one stage of the play. But he changed it during the past two weeks to:
"Well, I should alimony," and it created more amusement than any other speech in the per-

formance. similar assistance for some of his success at the public gambol of the Lambs at the Metropolitan. When he sang "With All Her Faults I Love Her Still," the audience supplied its own suggestion and the song took on a new significance that it could never have possessed if sung by anybody else, except possibly Nat Goodwin. The only difficulty in Mr. Hopper's case was

cance that it could never have possessed if sung by anybody else, except possibly Nat Goodwin. The only difficulty in Mr. Hopper's case was for the audience to decide just which one of a number was meant. But probably a majority of the audience agreed on the last. It remained for Eugene Cowles to trace the most subtle connection between matrimony and alimony that was ever revealed by a profession that has been active in revealing every shade of relation that may exist between them. He was married in Hoboken on Monday to Miss Louise Cleary, whose name was mentioned in the proceedings brought by Mrs. Cowles for a divorce. This was granted, and alimony was awarded to her. Only a few weeks ago the singer's lawyers began a attempt to have the sum diminished, as Cowles's salary had been decreased, owing to a throat trouble which prevented him from appearing as frequently as he had been in the habit of doing. This was finally accomplished, and the Judge decreed that the amount set aside for the wife and child should be reduced. As soon as that was settled Mr. Cowles went to Hoboken, and, in view of the reduced alimony, took another wife. In the future, wives insisting on attending the subsequent marriage. Alimony takes on a new attractiveness, and, in view of the reduced alimony took amother wife. In the future, wives insisting on attending the subsequent marriage. Alimony takes on a new attractiveness, and, in view of the foregone conclusion that it will rarely ever be paid, the satisfaction of preventing another marriage is practically sasured. That will add a new zest to the struggle against reducing the amount, for if the basso of the Bostonians has made the precedent for the profession, decrease in the number of wives. Thus combleations daily enter the involved question of marrimony and alimony will mean a prompt increase in the number of wives. Thus combleations daily enter the involved question of marrimony and alimony, in spite of the affectionate attention that the theatrical profession has given to it.

One

TOLD BETWEEN SNIFFLES.

DISQUIETING NEWS OF A RIGHLY

The Man from the Mach Country Macw That Semething Was Up by the Way Pete's Boy Acted, but the Facts as He Grasped Them Exceeded Mis Notions of Conglomerating. MILPORD, Pa., May 25 .- "I knowed somethin' was up soon as Pete's boy come in, by the way he sniffled," said the man from the Knob country. "His pap was a reg'lar sniffler, too,

and always had been from a boy. " 'Pete,' I says to him, once 'what under the blue canopy makes you sniffle so!'

" 'Why, Dan'l,' he says, 'I s'pose it's 'cause it ain't natural. I don't know any other reason fer it. You know our folks seemed to be dead ot on us young uns bein' somethin' or other that wasn't jest natural, and I bein' the last one o' the flock, there didn't pear to be nothin' else left after the rest of 'em had been fitted out, so snifflin' fell to me. I guess that's the reason, Dan'l,' says Pete.

"Then I happened to think what a consarned queer conglomeration o' young uns Pete's folks had brung up, and I s'posed that was the reason Pote sniffled so, 'cause there, wasn't nothin' left that they could distribute to Pete that wasn't natural. So I says:
" 'Pete,' I says, 'that must be the reason.'

" 'Nothin' else,' he says, and sniffed so that when he was 'way down 'round the bend o' the road I could hear him jest as plain as if he was joggin' 'long aside o' me.
''Now, there was Pete's brother, No-ear John.

John was born without any more ears than a door knob has, and natur'ly you'd a'pose ha couldn't hear. But he could! That unfortu-nate young un could hear better than a ground ole, and a ground mole can hear a fence post throw its shadder on the ground. So John's ears wouldn't have been no pertic'lar less to him, 'cept that it made you feel, every time you looked at his head, as if you wanted to grab it and throw it at somethin', if his not havin' 'em hadn't a interfered consider'ble with his gittin' schoolin', the first time his young idee had got big enough to be teached how to shoot. Aunt Jane's gal, Sally Maria, from over the moun-tain, was teachin' the school when No-ear John first started in to ketch the meanin' o' what was in books, and when it come his turn to be called up and be showed how he was to begin to learn how little he knowed, Sally Maria looked him over a minute and then says: " 'John, hain't you got no ears!'

"'No, ma'am,' says John, 'If I had, I'd a

"Now, Aunt Jane's Sally Maria was a triffe peppery, and teached school accordin' to per-The way they teached her and drummed things into her conk when she was a roung idee herself, that was the way she sot out to teach the young idees that come to her similar, and so when she see that John didn's have no ears, and he admitted it, she says:

"'Then I'm obleeged to tell you, John,' she says, "your chances for gittin' an education in his here school has got a tremendous setback, cause you'll have to go home. It is onpossible, Saily Maria says, 'to plant knowledge in you.'

Sally Maria says, 'to plant knowledge in you,'

"How sol' says John.

"You hain't got no ears for to pull, nor for to snap, nor for to tap with a pencil,' says Sally Maria. 'It's onpossible to plant knowledge in a young un what hain't even got no ears for to pull,' she says, 'but when there ain't enough of 'em for to snap or for to tap with a pencil, it's onpossibler yit,' she says.
"So No-ear John he had to go bome, and his young idee had to sort o' learn itself how to shoot.

"So No-ear John he had to go bome, and his young idee had to sort o' learn itself how to shoot.

"Then there was Pete's sister, Sue, who had fifteen fingers and only one thumb. Now, what sort o' reason could thore be in Pete's folks fitten in gail out like that! See what it done for her. Sue was as n'oe a lookin' gal as ever growed up, but all the young chaps they fit shy of her. Nobody seemed to know why, but they did. Then Sue she took the only chance she had, and what was that! Mose! The only baidheaded man in the district, Mose was, and all the gals had turned their noses up at him and said:

"What, marry a baidheaded man! No, siree."

"An then Mose asked Sue, and she took him, baid head and all. Some folks couldn't understand it, but the young chaps they up and said:

"She's all right, but gracious Jacobi what marryin man that's got a head o' hair is goin' to trust it with a gai that's got a couple o' hands full o' fingers like she has!

"That'e what the young chaps said, and them folks seet; the p'int.

"Seems 1.2 if No-ear John and Fifteen-finger Sue ough? to been enough young un's fitted out with appt. censness that wan't natural, don's it! But their feiks didn't think so, else why did they go and have Jake that didn't have but one, eye, and his twin sister. Katy, who had two eyes, but one on 'em was pink, and t'other un was as nigh to a pea-green as you could git! That didn't look as if they thought the congomeration o' young uns was queer enough yit, did it! I didn't seem so to me. Now, Jake, he didn't have but one eye, and John, he didn't have no ears, but Jake, he had ents enough for him and John both and an inch or two to spare. But what good did they do him! He couldn't have no more than a door post could, and yit that young in levint to play the 'cordeon by ear! Now, how kin you account fer that! Deef as an adder, and yit he couldn't had accine them. ear! Now, how kin you account for that? Deef as an adder, and yit he could play 'Dan Tucker and 'Oid Zip Coon,' and all the dancin' tunes, and never miss a queever or a quaver! And when I'd see him havin' ears big enough, most, to make soles for a pair o' moccasins, and yit with no more hearin in 'en than there's juce in a grindstone, playin' tunes on the cordeon, and John, who hadn't no ears at all, but could hear a chicken wink, dancin' to them tunes licky-te-split, I'll be gummed if it didn't make me feel spooky all over! And Kate, who had two bright and shinin' eves, only that one was green and I'other un pluk, said she could see toler' ble with both eyes open, but considered that she could see the primest kind when she had 'em both shut! Now, wasn't any one of them conglomerations o' Pete's folks enough to kill you!

"But even No-Ear John and Fifteen-Finger Sue and One Eye John that was deef and yis played the 'cordens hy executions or pairs and she can be a superior to the layed the 'cordens hy executions' and the layed the 'cordens hy executions' and the conditions of the conditions of the execution to the layed the 'cordens hy executions' and the layed the 'cordens hy executions' and the cordens hy executions.

that she could see the primest kind when she had 'em both shut'. Now, wasn't any one of had 'em both shut'. Now, wasn't any one of had 'em both shut'. Now, wasn't any one of hist your kind was deef and yis glayed the 'cordeou by ear, and his twin sister Kate, that had a pink eye and a green eye, and could see best when both of 'em was tight shut, they wasn't enough to suit their folks, and so what do they do but hatch a chicken that had three legs and abyur growin out o'the tou of its bill' And what does their old piebald mare do but have a coit that had a tail ringed yes! like a coon's! There couldn't 'a' been much quoerness left to distribute round in the round quoerness left to distribute round in the was a sniffler from 'way back where anifflin' had its startin' pint.

"Yes, Dan'i,' says Pete to me, 'I s'pose it's 'coule it air tantural, and there wasn't nothin' clase left when I come along for my share o' things, so snifflin' fell to me, be says.

"Pete,' I says, 'that must be the reason,' and so it was, there couldn't be no doubt. And Pete's boy he come along, and what should he be but a sniffler, too. When I heard of it I like as not any action and so are was Pete just as like as not any action and so are was Pete just as like as not any action and so are was Pete just as like as not any action and so are was Pete just as like as not any action and so are was Pete just as like as not any action and so are was Pete just as like as not any action and so are was Pete just as like as not any action and so are was peter as a like as not any action and so are was peter as a like as not any action and so are any action and action and any action and action